

## RECORDS OF *CHIMARRA HOLZENTHALI* AND *C. PARASOCIA* (TRICHOPTERA: PHILOPOTAMIDAE) FROM EASTERN TEXAS<sup>1</sup>

David E. Bowles<sup>2</sup>, Oliver S. Flint, Jr.<sup>3</sup>, Stephen R. Moulton II<sup>4</sup>

**ABSTRACT:** *Chimarra holzenthali* and *Chimarra parasocia* are reported from Texas for the first time. The former species previously was known only from seven specimens collected at the type locality in northern Louisiana. These new records are proposed to represent the western limit for these two species.

A recent examination of caddisfly (Trichoptera) material in the Texas A&M University (TAMU) and the University of North Texas (UNT) insect collections has revealed some range extensions and new collection records for two species of *Chimarra* (Philopotamidae). Blacklight trap collections from Anderson and Hardin counties, Texas, produced examples of *Chimarra holzenthali* Lago and Harris and *Chimarra parasocia* Lago and Harris.

*Chimarra holzenthali* previously was known only from seven specimens (3♂♂, 4♀♀) collected at the type locality of Schoolhouse Spring, Jackson Parish, Louisiana (Lago and Harris 1987). The type series of *C. holzenthali* is in poor condition, the genitalia of the holotype male is distorted through handling, while those of the male paratypes are either missing or cleared to the point of being transparent (Lago and Harris 1987).

*Chimarra parasocia* previously was known from Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee (Lago and Harris 1987). Lago *et al.* (1989) reported that, due to a misinterpretation of data, the paratype of *C. parasocia* from Montgomery County, Arkansas was actually a specimen of *Chimarra socia* Hagen. However, examples of *C. parasocia* recently were found in material collected from southern Arkansas (Paul Lago, Personal Communication).

**Material Examined:** *Chimarra holzenthali*. Texas, Anderson Co., Salmon, VI-27-1975, H. R. Burke, blacklight trap; 1♂ (TAMU). *Chimarra parasocia*. Same data: 4♂♂, 1♀ (TAMU); Hardin Co., Hickory Creek, off U.S. 287/69, north of Kountze, X-23-1992, S. R. Moulton and K. D. Alexander, UV-light, 1♂ (UNT).

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<sup>2</sup> Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, San Marcos Resource Protection Office, 300 C. M. Allen Parkway, Building B, San Marcos, Texas 78666.

<sup>3</sup> Department of Entomology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560.

<sup>4</sup> Department of Biological Sciences, University of North Texas, Denton, Texas 76203.

The distributional records presented here for these two species are approximately 300 miles west of previous collections. The collection locality at Anderson County, Texas, lies at western edge of the Austroriparian Biotic Province described by Blair (1950). The Austroriparian Biotic Province forms the western boundary of the main body of the pine and hardwood forests of the Gulf Coastal Plain. However, there is not a distinct physiographic break between the Austroriparian and Texan biotic provinces, and some characteristic faunal elements, including the species of *Chimarra* discussed here, may extend westward into some areas of the latter province. The Texan Biotic Province is primarily a broad ecotone region between the forests of the Austroriparian Biotic Province and the drier grasslands of central Texas (Blair 1950), and, as such, probably marks the western boundary for the ranges of *C. holzenthali* and *C. parasocia*. However, both species may be distributed throughout eastern Texas.

Other species of *Chimarra* known from Texas include *C. angustipennis* (Banks), *C. aterrima* (Hagen), *C. beameri* Denning, *C. elia* Ross, *C. feria* (Ross), *C. obscura* (Walker), *C. ridleyi* (Denning), and *C. texana* (Banks) (Armitage 1991, Edwards 1973).

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